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NOVEL COMPOUNDS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention is directed to novel compounds, to a process for their preparation, their use and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the novel compounds. The novel compounds are useful in therapy, and in particular for the treatment of pain, anxiety and functional gastrointestinal disorders.

2. Discussion of Relevant Art

10 The receptor has been identified as having a role in many bodily functions such as circulatory and pain systems. Ligands for the δ receptor may therefore find potential use as analgesics, and/or as antihypertensive agents. Ligands for the δ receptor have also been shown to possess immunomodulatory activities.

15 The identification of at least three different populations of opioid receptors (μ , δ and κ) is now well established and all three are apparent in both central and peripheral nervous systems of many species including man. Analgesia has been observed in various animal models when one or more of these receptors has been activated.

20 With few exceptions, currently available selective opioid δ ligands are peptidic in nature and are unsuitable for administration by systemic routes. One example of a non-peptidic δ -agonist is SNC80 (Bilsky E.J. et al., Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 273(1), pp. 359-366 (1995)).

25 Many δ agonist compounds that have been identified in the prior art have many disadvantages in that they suffer from poor pharmacokinetics and are not analgesic when administered by systemic routes. Also, it has been documented that many of these δ agonist compounds show significant convulsive effects when administered systemically.

U.S. Patent No. 6,130,222 to Roberts et al. describes some δ -agonists.

However, there is still a need for improved δ -agonists.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Thus, the problem underlying the present invention was to find new analgesics
5 having improved analgesic effects, but also with an improved side-effect profile over
current μ agonists, as well as having improved systemic efficacy.

We have now found certain compounds that exhibit surprisingly improved
properties, i.e. improved δ agonist potency, in vivo potency, pharmacokinetic,
bioavailability, in vitro stability and/or lower toxicity.

10 Accordingly, it is an objective of certain embodiments of the present invention
to provide improved δ receptor ligands.

Definitions

Unless specified otherwise within this specification, the nomenclature used in
15 this specification generally follows the examples and rules stated in *Nomenclature of
Organic Chemistry, Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, and H*, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1979,
which is incorporated by references herein for its exemplary chemical structure names
and rules on naming chemical structures. Optionally, a name of a compound may be
generated using a chemical naming program: ACD/ChemSketch, Version
20 5.09/September 2001, Advanced Chemistry Development, Inc., Toronto, Canada.

The term " C_{m-n} " or " C_{m-n} group" used alone or as a prefix, refers to any group
having m to n carbon atoms, and having 0 to n multivalent heteroatoms selected from
O, S, N and P, wherein m and n are 0 or positive integers, and $n > m$. For example,
"C₁₋₆" would refer to a chemical group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and having 0 to 6
25 multivalent heteroatoms selected from O, S, N and P.

The term "hydrocarbon" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to any
structure comprising only carbon and hydrogen atoms up to 14 carbon atoms.

The term "hydrocarbon radical" or "hydrocarbyl" used alone or as a suffix or
prefix, refers to any structure as a result of removing one or more hydrogens from a
30 hydrocarbon.

The term "alkyl" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to monovalent straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radicals comprising 1 to about 12 carbon atoms.

5 The term "alkylene" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to divalent straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radicals comprising 1 to about 12 carbon atoms, which serves to links two structures together.

The term "alkenyl" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a monovalent straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radical having at least one carbon-carbon double bond and comprising at least 2 up to about 12 carbon atoms.

10 The term "alkynyl" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a monovalent straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radical having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond and comprising at least 2 up to about 12 carbon atoms.

15 The term "cycloalkyl," used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a monovalent ring-containing hydrocarbon radical comprising at least 3 up to about 12 carbon atoms.

The term "cycloalkenyl" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a monovalent ring-containing hydrocarbon radical having at least one carbon-carbon double bond and comprising at least 3 up to about 12 carbon atoms.

20 The term "cycloalkynyl" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a monovalent ring-containing hydrocarbon radical having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond and comprising about 7 up to about 12 carbon atoms.

25 The term "aryl" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having one or more polyunsaturated carbon rings having aromatic character, (e.g., $4n + 2$ delocalized electrons) and comprising 5 up to about 14 carbon atoms.

30 The term "arylene" used alone or as suffix or prefix, refers to a divalent hydrocarbon radical having one or more polyunsaturated carbon rings having aromatic character, (e.g., $4n + 2$ delocalized electrons) and comprising 5 up to about 14 carbon atoms, which serves to links two structures together.

The term "heterocycle" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a ring-containing structure or molecule having one or more multivalent heteroatoms, independently selected from N, O, P and S, as a part of the ring structure and

including at least 3 and up to about 20 atoms in the ring(s). Heterocycle may be saturated or unsaturated, containing one or more double bonds, and heterocycle may contain more than one ring. When a heterocycle contains more than one ring, the rings may be fused or unfused. Fused rings generally refer to at least two rings share two atoms therebetween. Heterocycle may have aromatic character or may not have aromatic character.

The term "heteroaromatic" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a ring-containing structure or molecule having one or more multivalent heteroatoms, independently selected from N, O, P and S, as a part of the ring structure and including at least 3 and up to about 20 atoms in the ring(s), wherein the ring-containing structure or molecule has an aromatic character (e.g., $4n + 2$ delocalized electrons).

The term "heterocyclic group," "heterocyclic moiety," "heterocyclic," or "heterocyclo" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a radical derived from a heterocycle by removing one or more hydrogens therefrom.

The term "heterocyclyl" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers a monovalent radical derived from a heterocycle by removing one hydrogen therefrom.

The term "heterocyclylene" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a divalent radical derived from a heterocycle by removing two hydrogens therefrom, which serves to links two structures together.

The term "heteroaryl" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a heterocyclyl having aromatic character.

The term "heterocylcoalkyl" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a heterocyclyl that does not have aromatic character.

The term "heteroarylene" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a heterocyclylene having aromatic character.

The term "heterocycloalkylene" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to a heterocyclylene that does not have aromatic character.

The term "six-membered" used as prefix refers to a group having a ring that contains six ring atoms.

The term "five-membered" used as prefix refers to a group having a ring that contains five ring atoms.

A five-membered ring heteroaryl is a heteroaryl with a ring having five ring atoms wherein 1, 2 or 3 ring atoms are independently selected from N, O and S.

Exemplary five-membered ring heteroaryls are thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 5 tetrazolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, and 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl.

A six-membered ring heteroaryl is a heteroaryl with a ring having six ring atoms wherein 1, 2 or 3 ring atoms are independently selected from N, O and S.

Exemplary six-membered ring heteroaryls are pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, 10 triazinyl and pyridazinyl.

The term "substituted" used as a prefix refers to a structure, molecule or group, wherein one or more hydrogens are replaced with one or more C₁₋₆hydrocarbon groups, or one or more chemical groups containing one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, S, F, Cl, Br, I, and P. Exemplary chemical groups 15 containing one or more heteroatoms include -NO₂, -OR, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CF₃, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)OH, -NH₂, -SH, -NHR, -NR₂, -SR, -SO₃H, -SO₂R, -S(=O)R, -CN, -OH, -C(=O)OR, -C(=O)NR₂, -NRC(=O)R, oxo (=O), imino (=NR), thio (=S), and oximino (=N-OR), wherein each "R" is a C₁₋₆hydrocarbonyl. For example, substituted phenyl may refer to nitrophenyl, methoxyphenyl, chlorophenyl, aminophenyl, etc., 20 wherein the nitro, methoxy, chloro, and amino groups may replace any suitable hydrogen on the phenyl ring.

The term "substituted" used as a suffix of a first structure, molecule or group, followed by one or more names of chemical groups refers to a second structure, molecule or group, which is a result of replacing one or more hydrogens of the first 25 structure, molecule or group with the one or more named chemical groups. For example, a "phenyl substituted by nitro" refers to nitrophenyl.

Heterocycle includes, for example, monocyclic heterocycles such as: aziridine, oxirane, thiirane, azetidine, oxetane, thietane, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, dioxolane, sulfolane 2,3-dihydrofuran, 2,5- 30 dihydrofuran tetrahydrofuran, thiophane, piperidine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridine, piperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyran, thiopyran, 2,3-dihydropyran, tetrahydropyran, 1,4-dihydropyridine, 1,4-dioxane, 1,3-dioxane, dioxane,

homopiperidine, 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-azepine homopiperazine, 1,3-dioxepane, 4,7-dihydro-1,3-dioxepin, and hexamethylene oxide.

In addition, heterocycle includes aromatic heterocycles, for example, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, thiophene, furan, furazan, pyrrole, imidazole, 5 thiazole, oxazole, pyrazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, 1,2,3-triazole, tetrazole, 1,2,3-thiadiazole, 1,2,3-oxadiazole, 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-thiadiazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-triazole, 1,3,4-thiadiazole, and 1,3,4-oxadiazole.

Additionally, heterocycle encompass polycyclic heterocycles, for example, indole, indoline, isoindoline, quinoline, tetrahydroquinoline, isoquinoline, 10 tetrahydroisoquinoline, 1,4-benzodioxan, coumarin, dihydrocoumarin, benzofuran, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuran, isobenzofuran, chromene, chroman, isochroman, xanthene, phenoxathiin, thianthrene, indolizine, isoindole, indazole, purine, phthalazine, naphthyridine, quinoxaline, quinazoline, cinnoline, pteridine, phenanthridine, perimidine, phenanthroline, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, 1,2- 15 benzisoxazole, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzthiazole, benzimidazole, benztriazole, thioxanthine, carbazole, carboline, acridine, pyrolizidine, and quinolizidine.

In addition to the polycyclic heterocycles described above, heterocycle includes polycyclic heterocycles wherein the ring fusion between two or more rings 20 includes more than one bond common to both rings and more than two atoms common to both rings. Examples of such bridged heterocycles include quinuclidine, diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane and 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane.

Heterocyclyl includes, for example, monocyclic heterocyclyls, such as: 25 aziridinyl, oxiranyl, thiranyl, azetidiny, oxetanyl, thietanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, dioxolanyl, sulfolanyl, 2,3-dihydrofuranyl, 2,5-dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, thiophanyl, piperidinyl, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, pyranyl, thiopyranyl, 2,3-dihydropyranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, 1,4-dihydropyridinyl, 1,4-dioxanyl, 1,3-dioxanyl, dioxanyl, homopiperidinyl, 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-azepinyl, homopiperazinyl, 1,3- 30 dioxepanyl, 4,7-dihydro-1,3-dioxepinyl, and hexamethylene oxidyl.

In addition, heterocyclyl includes aromatic heterocyclyls or heteroaryl, for example, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, thienyl, furyl, furazanyl,

pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, tetrazolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, and 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl.

- 5 Additionally, heterocyclyl encompasses polycyclic heterocyclyls (including both aromatic or non-aromatic), for example, indolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, quinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, 1,4-benzodioxanyl, coumarinyl, dihydrocoumarinyl, benzofuranyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, chromanyl, isochromanyl,
- 10 xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, thianthrenyl, indoliziny, isoindolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, phenanthridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxazinyl, 1,2-benzisoxazolyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benztriazolyl, thioxanthinyl, carbazolyl, carbolinyl, acridinyl,
- 15 pyrolizidinyl, and quinolizidinyl.

- In addition to the polycyclic heterocyclyls described above, heterocyclyl includes polycyclic heterocyclyls wherein the ring fusion between two or more rings includes more than one bond common to both rings and more than two atoms common to both rings. Examples of such bridged heterocycles include quinuclidinyl,
- 20 diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl; and 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl.

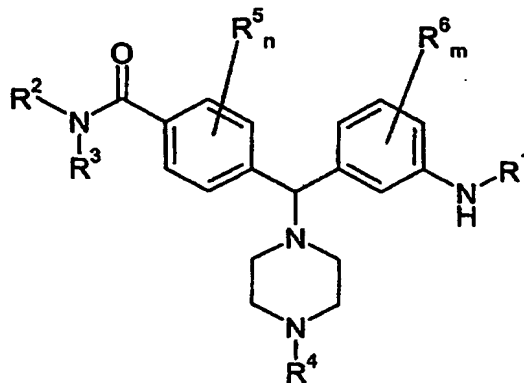
- The term "alkoxy" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to radicals of the general formula $-O-R$, wherein R is selected from a hydrocarbon radical. Exemplary alkoxy includes methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, t-butoxy, isobutoxy, cyclopropylmethoxy, allyloxy, and propargyloxy.
- 25 The term "amine" or "amino" used alone or as a suffix or prefix, refers to radicals of the general formula $-NRR'$, wherein R and R' are independently selected from hydrogen or a hydrocarbon radical.

- Halogen includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.
- "Halogenated," used as a prefix of a group, means one or more hydrogens on
- 30 the group is replaced with one or more halogens.

 "RT" or "rt" means room temperature.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

In one aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula I, enantiomers thereof, diastereomers thereof and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, :

**I**

wherein

- R^1 is a C_{1-12} alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, substituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, substituted aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, $R^8-C(=O)-$, or $R^8-S(=O)_2-$, wherein R^8 is an optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

- R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; and

R^5 and R^6 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, -R, -NO₂, -OR, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CF₃, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)OH, -NH₂, -SH, -NHR, -NR₂, -SR, -SO₃H, -SO₂R, -S(=O)R, -CN, -OH, -C(=O)OR, -C(=O)NR₂, -NRC(=O)R, and -NRC(=O)-OR, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl.

- Particularly, the compounds of the present invention are those of formula I, wherein R^1 is R^9-CH_2- , wherein R^9 is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, N-oxido-pyridyl, benzyl, pyridylmethyl, thienylmethyl, furylmethyl, imidazolylmethyl, triazolylmethyl, pyrrolylmethyl, thiazolylmethyl and N-oxido-pyridylmethyl, optionally substituted

with one or more groups selected from C₁₋₆alkyl, halogenated C₁₋₆alkyl, -NO₂, -CF₃, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo;

R² and R³ are, independently, C₁₋₃alkyl or halogenated C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

5 n and m are 0.

More particularly, the compounds of the present invention are those of formula I, wherein R¹ is R⁹-CH₂-, wherein R⁹ is selected from benzyl, phenyl; pyridyl; thienyl; furyl; imidazolyl; pyrrolyl; and thiazolyl, optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from C₁₋₆alkyl, halogenated C₁₋₆alkyl, -NO₂, -CF₃, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo;

10 R² and R³ are, independently, C₁₋₃alkyl or halogenated C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

n and m are 0.

Most particularly, the compounds of the present invention are those of formula I, wherein R¹ is R⁹-CH₂-, wherein R⁹ is selected from benzyl, phenyl; pyridyl; thienyl; furyl; imidazolyl; pyrrolyl; and thiazolyl;

15 I, wherein R¹ is R⁹-CH₂-, wherein R⁹ is selected from benzyl, phenyl; pyridyl; thienyl; furyl; imidazolyl; pyrrolyl; and thiazolyl;

R² and R³ are, independently, ethyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

n and m are 0.

20 It will be understood that when compounds of the present invention contain one or more chiral centers, the compounds of the invention may exist in, and be isolated as, enantiomeric or diastereomeric forms, or as a racemic mixture. The present invention includes any possible enantiomers, diastereomers, racemates or mixtures thereof, of a compound of Formula I. The optically active forms of the compound of the invention may be prepared, for example, by chiral chromatographic separation of a racemate, by synthesis from optically active starting materials or by asymmetric synthesis based on the procedures described thereafter.

25

It will also be appreciated that certain compounds of the present invention may exist as geometrical isomers, for example E and Z isomers of alkenes. The present invention includes any geometrical isomer of a compound of Formula I. It will further be understood that the present invention encompasses tautomers of the compounds of the formula I.

30

It will also be understood that certain compounds of the present invention may exist in solvated, for example hydrated, as well as unsolvated forms. It will further be understood that the present invention encompasses all such solvated forms of the compounds of the formula I.

5 Within the scope of the invention are also salts of the compounds of the formula I. Generally, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of the present invention may be obtained using standard procedures well known in the art, for example by reacting a sufficiently basic compound, for example an alkyl amine with a
10 anion. It may also be possible to make a corresponding alkali metal (such as sodium, potassium, or lithium) or an alkaline earth metal (such as a calcium) salt by treating a compound of the present invention having a suitably acidic proton, such as a carboxylic acid or a phenol with one equivalent of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxide or alkoxide (such as the ethoxide or methoxide), or a suitably basic
15 organic amine (such as choline or meglumine) in an aqueous medium, followed by conventional purification techniques.

 In one embodiment, the compound of formula I above may be converted to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, particularly, an acid addition salt such as a hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, acetate, fumarate, maleate,
20 tartrate, citrate, methanesulphonate or *p*-toluenesulphonate.

 The novel compounds of the present invention are useful in therapy, especially for the treatment of various pain conditions such as chronic pain, neuropathic pain, acute pain, cancer pain, pain caused by rheumatoid arthritis, migraine, visceral pain etc. This list should however not be interpreted as exhaustive.

25 Compounds of the invention are useful as immunomodulators, especially for autoimmune diseases, such as arthritis, for skin grafts, organ transplants and similar surgical needs, for collagen diseases, various allergies, for use as anti-tumour agents and anti viral agents.

30 Compounds of the invention are useful in disease states where degeneration or dysfunction of opioid receptors is present or implicated in that paradigm. This may involve the use of isotopically labelled versions of the compounds of the invention in

diagnostic techniques and imaging applications such as positron emission tomography (PET).

Compounds of the invention are useful for the treatment of diarrhoea, depression, anxiety and stress-related disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorders, panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, and obsessive compulsive disorder, urinary incontinence, premature ejaculation, various mental illnesses, cough, lung oedema, various gastro-intestinal disorders, e.g. constipation, functional gastrointestinal disorders such as Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Functional Dyspepsia, Parkinson's disease and other motor disorders, traumatic brain injury, stroke, cardioprotection following myocardial infarction, spinal injury and drug addiction, including the treatment of alcohol, nicotine, opioid and other drug abuse and for disorders of the sympathetic nervous system for example hypertension.

Compounds of the invention are useful as an analgesic agent for use during general anaesthesia and monitored anaesthesia care. Combinations of agents with different properties are often used to achieve a balance of effects needed to maintain the anaesthetic state (e.g. amnesia, analgesia, muscle relaxation and sedation). Included in this combination are inhaled anaesthetics, hypnotics, anxiolytics, neuromuscular blockers and opioids.

Also within the scope of the invention is the use of any of the compounds according to the formula I above, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of any of the conditions discussed above.

A further aspect of the invention is a method for the treatment of a subject suffering from any of the conditions discussed above, whereby an effective amount of a compound according to the formula I above, is administered to a patient in need of such treatment.

Thus, the invention provides a compound of formula I, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined for use in therapy.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

In the context of the present specification, the term "therapy" also includes "prophylaxis" unless there are specific indications to the contrary. The term

"therapeutic" and "therapeutically" should be construed accordingly. The term "therapy" within the context of the present invention further encompasses to administer an effective amount of a compound of the present invention, to mitigate either a pre-existing disease state, acute or chronic, or a recurring condition. This definition also encompasses prophylactic therapies for prevention of recurring conditions and continued therapy for chronic disorders.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in therapy, especially for the therapy of various pain conditions including, but not limited to: acute pain, chronic pain, neuropathic pain, acute pain, back pain, cancer pain, and visceral pain.

In use for therapy in a warm-blooded animal such as a human, the compound of the invention may be administered in the form of a conventional pharmaceutical composition by any route including orally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, topically, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intrathoracically, intravenously, epidurally, intrathecally, intracerebroventricularly and by injection into the joints.

In one embodiment of the invention, the route of administration may be orally, intravenously or intramuscularly.

The dosage will depend on the route of administration, the severity of the disease, age and weight of the patient and other factors normally considered by the attending physician, when determining the individual regimen and dosage level at the most appropriate for a particular patient.

For preparing pharmaceutical compositions from the compounds of this invention, inert, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can be either solid and liquid. Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, dispersible granules, capsules, cachets, and suppositories.

A solid carrier can be one or more substances, which may also act as diluents, flavoring agents, solubilizers, lubricants, suspending agents, binders, or table disintegrating agents; it can also be an encapsulating material.

In powders, the carrier is a finely divided solid, which is in a mixture with the finely divided compound of the invention, or the active component. In tablets, the active component is mixed with the carrier having the necessary binding properties in suitable proportions and compacted in the shape and size desired.

For preparing suppository compositions, a low-melting wax such as a mixture of fatty acid glycerides and cocoa butter is first melted and the active ingredient is dispersed therein by, for example, stirring. The molten homogeneous mixture is then poured into convenient sized moulds and allowed to cool and solidify.

5 Suitable carriers are magnesium carbonate, magnesium stearate, talc, lactose, sugar, pectin, dextrin, starch, tragacanth, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, a low-melting wax, cocoa butter, and the like.

10 The term composition is also intended to include the formulation of the active component with encapsulating material as a carrier providing a capsule in which the active component (with or without other carriers) is surrounded by a carrier which is thus in association with it. Similarly, cachets are included.

Tablets, powders, cachets, and capsules can be used as solid dosage forms suitable for oral administration.

15 Liquid form compositions include solutions, suspensions, and emulsions. For example, sterile water or water propylene glycol solutions of the active compounds may be liquid preparations suitable for parenteral administration. Liquid compositions can also be formulated in solution in aqueous polyethylene glycol solution.

20 Aqueous solutions for oral administration can be prepared by dissolving the active component in water and adding suitable colorants, flavoring agents, stabilizers, and thickening agents as desired. Aqueous suspensions for oral use can be made by dispersing the finely divided active component in water together with a viscous material such as natural synthetic gums, resins, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, and other suspending agents known to the pharmaceutical formulation art.

25 Depending on the mode of administration, the pharmaceutical composition will preferably include from 0.05% to 99%w (per cent by weight), more preferably from 0.10 to 50%w, of the compound of the invention, all percentages by weight being based on total composition.

30 A therapeutically effective amount for the practice of the present invention may be determined, by the use of known criteria including the age, weight and

response of the individual patient, and interpreted within the context of the disease which is being treated or which is being prevented, by one of ordinary skills in the art.

Within the scope of the invention is the use of any compound of formula I as defined above for the manufacture of a medicament.

5 Also within the scope of the invention is the use of any compound of formula I for the manufacture of a medicament for the therapy of pain.

Additionally provided is the use of any compound according to Formula I for the manufacture of a medicament for the therapy of various pain conditions including, but not limited to: acute pain, chronic pain, neuropathic pain, acute pain, back pain,
10 cancer pain, and visceral pain.

A further aspect of the invention is a method for therapy of a subject suffering from any of the conditions discussed above, whereby an effective amount of a compound according to the formula I above, is administered to a patient in need of such therapy.

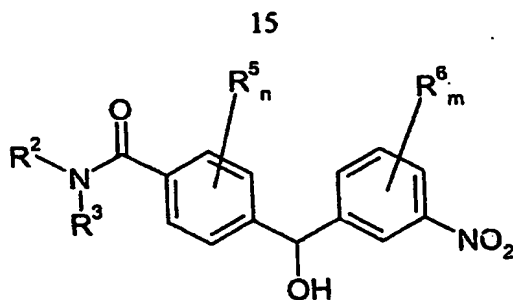
15 Additionally, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Particularly, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association
20 with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for therapy, more particularly for therapy of pain.

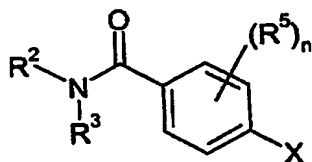
Further, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier use in any of the conditions discussed
25 above.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of preparing a compound of formula I.

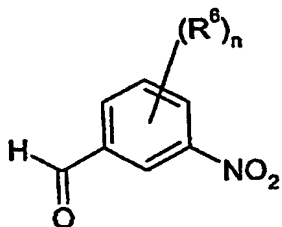
In one embodiment, the invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula II, comprising of the steps of

II

a) reacting a compound of formula III:

III

with a compound of formula IV

IV

in the presence of a base having a pK_a of more than 15

wherein

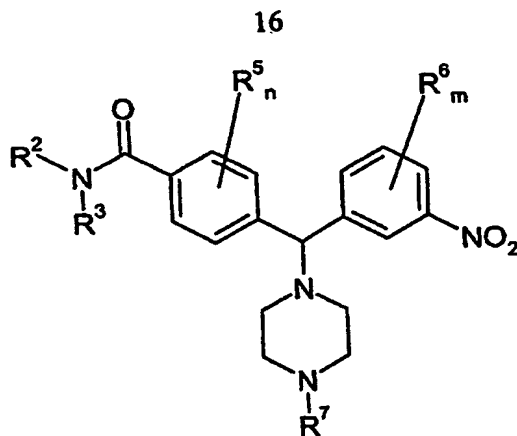
n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

X is a halogen;

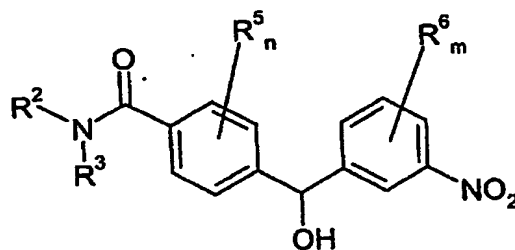
R² and R³ are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, substituted C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and substituted C₃₋₆cycloalkyl; and

R⁵ and R⁶ are, independently, selected from hydrogen, -R, -NO₂, -OR, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CF₃, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)OH, -NH₂, -SH, -NHR, -NR₂, -SR, -SO₃H, -SO₂R, -S(=O)R, -CN, -OH, -C(=O)OR, -C(=O)NR₂, -NRC(=O)R, and -NRC(=O)-OR, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C₁₋₆hydrocarbonyl.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula VI:

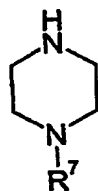
VI

comprising of the step of reacting a compound of formula II

II

5

with a compound of formula VII

VII

in the presence of SOX₂ to form the compound of formula VI,

10

wherein

R⁷ is H-, C₁₋₆alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C₁₋₁₂hydrocarbyl, or substituted C₁₋₁₂hydrocarbyl;

n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

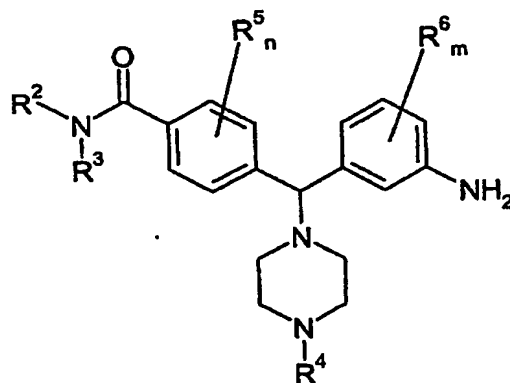
X is a halogen;

15

R² and R³ are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, substituted C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and substituted C₃₋₆cycloalkyl; and

R^5 and R^6 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, $-R$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{F}$, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OH}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{NHR}$, $-\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{SR}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OR}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{NRC}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, and $-\text{NRC}(=\text{O})-\text{OR}$, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C_{1-6} hydrocarbyl.

- 5 In a further embodiment, the invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula I, comprising of the step of reacting a compound of formula VIII,



VIII

- 10 with $\text{R}^9\text{-CHO}$ in the presence of a reducing agent to form the compound of formula I: wherein

R^1 is $\text{R}^9\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$, wherein R^9 is a C_{1-12} alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, substituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, substituted aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, or substituted heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl;

- 15 n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

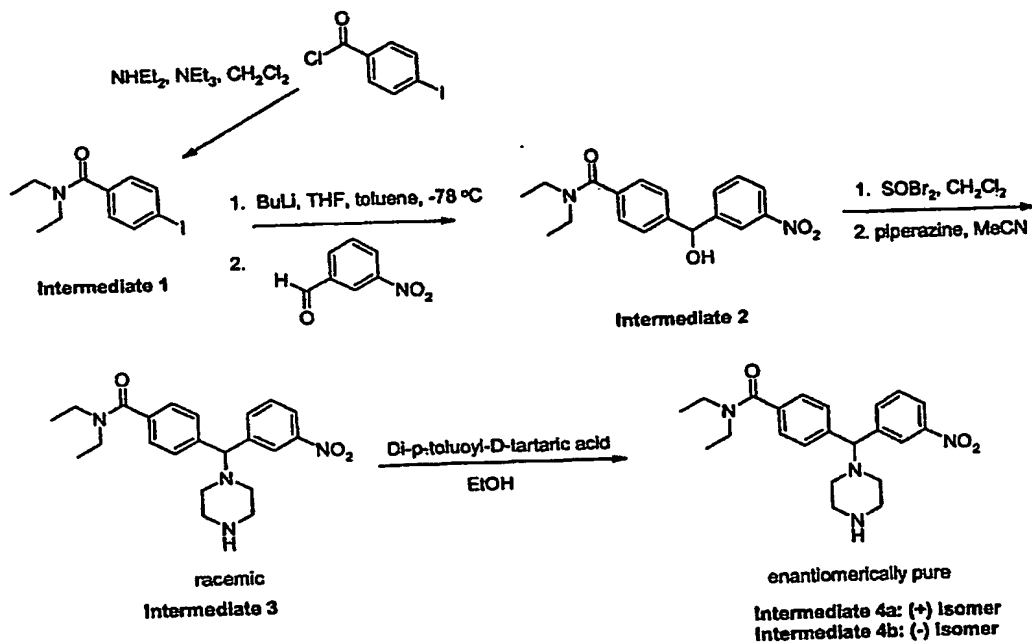
R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl- $\text{O-C}(=\text{O})\text{-}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; and

- 20 R^5 and R^6 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, $-R$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{F}$, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OH}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{NHR}$, $-\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{SR}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OR}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{NRC}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, and $-\text{NRC}(=\text{O})-\text{OR}$, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C_{1-6} hydrocarbyl.

Particularly, the compounds of the present invention can be prepared according to the synthetic routes as exemplified in Schemes 1 and 2.

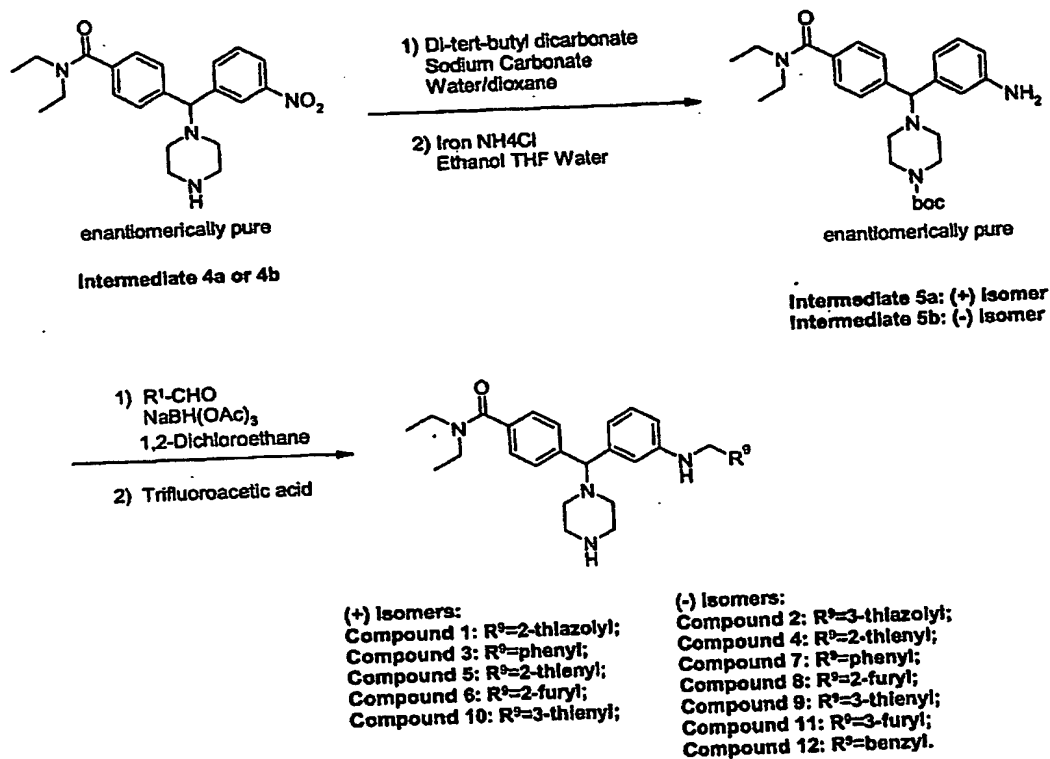
18

Scheme 1



19

Scheme 2

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The compounds of the invention were found to be active towards δ receptors in warm-blooded animal, e.g., human. Particularly the compounds of the invention have been found to be effective δ receptor ligands. *In vitro* assays, *infra*, demonstrated these surprising activities, especially with regard to agonists potency and efficacy as demonstrated in the rat brain functional assay and/or the human δ receptor functional assay (low). This feature may be related to *in vivo* activity and may not be linearly correlated with binding affinity. In these *in vitro* assays, a compound is tested for their activity toward δ receptors and IC₅₀ is obtained to determine the selective activity for a particular compound towards δ receptors. In the

current context, IC_{50} generally refers to the concentration of the compound at which 50% displacement of a standard radioactive δ receptor ligand has been observed.

The activities of the compound towards κ and μ receptors are also measured in a similar assay.

5 In vitro model

Cell culture

- 10 A. Human 293S cells expressing cloned human κ , δ and μ receptors and neomycin resistance were grown in suspension at 37°C and 5% CO₂ in shaker flasks containing calcium-free DMEM10% FBS, 5% BCS, 0.1% Pluronic F-68, and 600 µg/ml geneticin.
- 15 B. Rat brains were weighed and rinsed in ice-cold PBS (containing 2.5mM EDTA, pH 7.4). The brains were homogenized with a polytron for 30 sec (rat) in ice-cold lysis buffer (50mM Tris, pH 7.0, 2.5mM EDTA, with phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride added just prior use to 0.5mM from a 0.5M stock in DMSO:ethanol).

Membrane preparation

20 Cells were pelleted and resuspended in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 7.0, 2.5 mM EDTA, with PMSF added just prior to use to 0.1 mM from a 0.1 M stock in ethanol), incubated on ice for 15 min, then homogenized with a polytron for 30 sec. The suspension was spun at 1000g (max) for 10 min at 4°C. The supernatant was saved on ice and the pellets resuspended and spun as before. The supernatants from both spins were combined and spun at 46,000 g(max) for 30 min. The pellets were

25 resuspended in cold Tris buffer (50 mM Tris/Cl, pH 7.0) and spun again. The final pellets were resuspended in membrane buffer (50 mM Tris, 0.32 M sucrose, pH 7.0). Aliquots (1 ml) in polypropylene tubes were frozen in dry ice/ethanol and stored at -70°C until use. The protein concentrations were determined by a modified Lowry assay with sodium dodecyl sulfate.

30

Binding assays

Membranes were thawed at 37°C, cooled on ice, passed 3 times through a 25-gauge needle, and diluted into binding buffer (50 mM Tris, 3 mM MgCl₂, 1 mg/ml BSA (Sigma A-7888), pH 7.4, which was stored at 4°C after filtration through a 0.22 µm filter, and to which had been freshly added 5 µg/ml aprotinin, 10 µM bestatin, 10 µM diprotin A, no DTT). Aliquots of 100 µl were added to iced 12x75 mm polypropylene tubes containing 100 µl of the appropriate radioligand and 100 µl of test compound at various concentrations. Total (TB) and nonspecific (NS) binding were determined in the absence and presence of 10 µM naloxone respectively. The tubes were vortexed and incubated at 25°C for 60-75 min, after which time the contents are rapidly vacuum-filtered and washed with about 12 ml/tube iced wash buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 7.0, 3 mM MgCl₂) through GF/B filters (Whatman) presoaked for at least 2h in 0.1% polyethyleneimine. The radioactivity (dpm) retained on the filters was measured with a beta counter after soaking the filters for at least 12h in minivials containing 6-7 ml scintillation fluid. If the assay is set up in 96-place deep well plates, the filtration is over 96-place PEI-soaked unifilters, which were washed with 3 x 1 ml wash buffer, and dried in an oven at 55°C for 2h. The filter plates were counted in a TopCount (Packard) after adding 50 µl MS-20 scintillation fluid/well.

20 Functional Assays

The agonist activity of the compounds is measured by determining the degree to which the compounds receptor complex activates the binding of GTP to G-proteins to which the receptors are coupled. In the GTP binding assay, GTP[γ]³⁵S is combined with test compounds and membranes from HEK-293S cells expressing the cloned human opioid receptors or from homogenised rat and mouse brain. Agonists stimulate GTP[γ]³⁵S binding in these membranes. The EC₅₀ and E_{max} values of compounds are determined from dose-response curves. Right shifts of the dose response curve by the delta antagonist naltrindole are performed to verify that agonist activity is mediated through delta receptors. For human δ receptor functional assays, EC₅₀ (low) is measured when the human δ receptors used in the assay were expressed at lower levels in comparison with those used in determining EC₅₀ (high). The E_{max} values

were determined in relation to the standard δ agonist SNC80, i.e., higher than 100% is a compound that have better efficacy than SNC80.

Procedure for rat brain GTP

- 5 Rat brain membranes are thawed at 37°C, passed 3 times through a 25-gauge blunt-end needle and diluted in the GTP γ S binding (50 mM Hepes, 20 mM NaOH, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 5 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4, Add fresh: 1 mM DTT, 0.1% BSA). 120 μ M GDP final is added membranes dilutions. The EC₅₀ and E_{max} of compounds are evaluated from 10-point dose-response curves done in 300 μ l with the
- 10 appropriate amount of membrane protein (20 μ g/well) and 100000-130000 dpm of GTP γ ³⁵S per well (0.11 -0.14nM). The basal and maximal stimulated binding are determined in absence and presence of 3 μ M SNC-80

Data analysis

- 15 The specific binding (SB) was calculated as TB-NS, and the SB in the presence of various test compounds was expressed as percentage of control SB. Values of IC₅₀ and Hill coefficient (n_H) for ligands in displacing specifically bound radioligand were calculated from logit plots or curve fitting programs such as Ligand, GraphPad Prism, SigmaPlot, or ReceptorFit. Values of K_i were calculated from the
- 20 Cheng-Prussoff equation. Mean \pm S.E.M. values of IC₅₀, K_i and n_H were reported for ligands tested in at least three displacement curves. Biological activity of the compounds of the present invention is indicated in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Ex. #	Human δ (nM)			Human κ	Human μ	RAT BRAIN (nM)	
	IC ₅₀	EC ₅₀ (high)	%EMax (high)			EC ₅₀	%EMax
1-3	0.47-0.61	4.2-7.3	90-99	3000-7000	190-450	60-68	111-172

25

Table 2

Ex. #	Human δ (nM)			Human κ	Human μ
	IC ₅₀	EC ₅₀ (low)	%EMax (low)	IC ₅₀	IC ₅₀
4-9 and 12	0.16-0.52	10-100	81-107	1300-6500	72-300

Receptor Saturation Experiments

Radioligand K_d values were determined by performing the binding assays on cell membranes with the appropriate radioligands at concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 5 times the estimated K_d (up to 10 times if amounts of radioligand required are feasible). The specific radioligand binding was expressed as pmole/mg membrane protein. Values of K_d and B_{max} from individual experiments were obtained from nonlinear fits of specifically bound (B) vs. nM free (F) radioligand from individual experiments according to a one-site model.

DETERMINATION OF MECHANO-ALLODYNIA USING VON FREY TESTING

Testing was performed between 08:00 and 16:00h using the method described by Chaplan et al. (1994). Rats were placed in Plexiglas cages on top of a wire mesh bottom which allowed access to the paw, and were left to habituate for 10-15 min. The area tested was the mid-plantar left hind paw, avoiding the less sensitive foot pads. The paw was touched with a series of 8 Von Frey hairs with logarithmically incremental stiffness (0.41, 0.69, 1.20, 2.04, 3.63, 5.50, 8.51, and 15.14 grams; Stoelting, Ill, USA). The von Frey hair was applied from underneath the mesh floor perpendicular to the plantar surface with sufficient force to cause a slight buckling against the paw, and held for approximately 6-8 seconds. A positive response was noted if the paw was sharply withdrawn. Flinching immediately upon removal of the hair was also considered a positive response. Ambulation was considered an ambiguous response, and in such cases the stimulus was repeated.

TESTING PROTOCOL

The animals were tested on postoperative day 1 for the FCA-treated group. The 50% withdrawal threshold was determined using the up-down method of Dixon (1980). Testing was started with the 2.04 g hair, in the middle of the series. Stimuli were always presented in a consecutive way, whether ascending or descending. In the absence of a paw withdrawal response to the initially selected hair, a stronger stimulus was presented; in the event of paw withdrawal, the next weaker stimulus was chosen. Optimal threshold calculation by this method requires 6 responses in the immediate vicinity of the 50% threshold, and counting of these 6 responses began when the first change in response occurred, e.g. the threshold was first crossed. In cases where thresholds fell outside the range of stimuli, values of 15.14 (normal sensitivity) or 0.41 (maximally allodynic) were respectively assigned. The resulting pattern of positive and negative responses was tabulated using the convention, X = no withdrawal; O = withdrawal, and the 50% withdrawal threshold was interpolated using the formula:

$$50\% \text{ g threshold} = 10^{(Xf + k\delta)} / 10,000$$

where Xf = value of the last von Frey hair used (log units); k = tabular value (from Chaplan et al. (1994)) for the pattern of positive / negative responses; and δ = mean difference between stimuli (log units). Here $\delta = 0.224$.

Von Frey thresholds were converted to percent of maximum possible effect (% MPE), according to Chaplan et al. 1994. The following equation was used to compute % MPE:

$$\% \text{ MPE} = \frac{\text{Drug treated threshold (g)} - \text{allodynia threshold (g)}}{\text{Control threshold (g)} - \text{allodynia threshold (g)}} \times 100$$

ADMINISTRATION OF TEST SUBSTANCE

Rats were injected (subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or orally) with a test substance prior to von Frey testing, the time between administration of test

compound and the von Frey test varied depending upon the nature of the test compound.

Writhing Test

- 5 Acetic acid will bring abdominal contractions when administered intraperitoneally in mice. These will then extend their body in a typical pattern. When analgesic drugs are administered, this described movement is less frequently observed and the drug selected as a potential good candidate.

- 10 A complete and typical Writhing reflex is considered only when the following elements are present: the animal is not in movement; the lower back is slightly depressed; the plantar aspect of *both* paws is observable. In this assay, compounds of the present invention demonstrate significant inhibition of writhing responses after oral dosing of 1-100 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$.

15 **(i) Solutions preparation**

Acetic acid (AcOH): 120 μL of Acetic Acid is added to 19.88 ml of distilled water in order to obtain a final volume of 20 ml with a final concentration of 0.6% AcOH. The solution is then mixed (vortex) and ready for injection.

- 20 Compound (drug): Each compound is prepared and dissolved in the most suitable vehicle according to standard procedures.

(ii) Solutions administration

- 25 The compound (drug) is administered orally, intraperitoneally (i.p.), subcutaneously (s.c.) or intravenously (i.v.) at 10 ml/kg (considering the average mice body weight) 20, 30 or 40 minutes (according to the class of compound and its characteristics) prior to testing. When the compound is delivered centrally: Intraventricularly (i.c.v.) or intrathecally (i.t.) a volume of 5 μL is administered.

- 30 The AcOH is administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) in two sites at 10 ml/kg (considering the average mice body weight) immediately prior to testing.

(iii) Testing

The animal (mouse) is observed for a period of 20 minutes and the number of occasions (Writhing reflex) noted and compiled at the end of the experiment. Mice are kept in individual "shoe box" cages with contact bedding. A total of 4 mice are usually observed at the same time: one control and three doses of drug.

5 For the anxiety and anxiety-like indications, efficacy has been established in the geller-seifter conflict test in the rat.

For the functional gastrointestinal disorder indication, efficacy can be established in the assay described by Coutinho SV *et al*, in American Journal of Physiology - Gastrointestinal & Liver Physiology. 282(2):G307-16, 2002 Feb, in the
10 rat.

ADDITIONAL IN VIVO TESTING PROTOCOLS

Subjects and housing

Naïve male Sprague Dawley rats (175-200g) were housed in groups of 5 in a temperature controlled room (22°C, 40-70% humidity, 12-h light/dark). Experiments
15 were performed during the light phase of the cycle. Animals had food and water ad libitum and were sacrificed immediately after data acquisition.

Sample

Compound (Drug) testing included groups of rats that did not receive any
20 treatment and others that were treated with E. coli lipopolysaccharide (LPS). For the LPS-treated experiment, four groups were injected with LPS, one of the four groups was then vehicle-treated whilst the other three groups were injected with the drug and its vehicle. A second set of experiments were conducted involving five groups of rats; all of which received no LPS treatment. The naïve group received no compound
25 (drug) or vehicle; the other four groups were treated with vehicle with or without drug. These were performed to determine anxiolytic or sedative effects of drugs which can contribute to a reduction in USV.

Administration of LPS

30 Rats were allowed to habituate in the experimental laboratory for 15-20 min prior to treatment. Inflammation was induced by administration of LPS (endotoxin of gram-negative E. coli bacteria serotype 0111:B4, Sigma). LPS (2.4µg) was injected

intracerebro-ventricularly (i.c.v.), in a volume of 10µl, using standard stereotaxic surgical techniques under isoflurane anaesthesia. The skin between the ears was pushed rostrally and a longitudinal incision of about 1 cm was made to expose the skull surface. The puncture site was determined by the coordinates: 0.8 mm posterior to the bregma, 1.5 mm lateral (left) to the lambda (sagittal suture), and 5 mm below the surface of the skull (vertical) in the lateral ventricle. LPS was injected via a sterile stainless steel needle (26-G 3/8) of 5 mm long attached to a 100-µl Hamilton syringe by polyethylene tubing (PE20; 10-15 cm). A 4 mm stopper made from a cut needle (20-G) was placed over and secured to the 26-G needle by silicone glue to create the desired 5mm depth.

Following the injection of LPS, the needle remained in place for an additional 10 s to allow diffusion of the compound, then removed. The incision was closed, and the rat was returned to its original cage and allowed to rest for a minimum of 3.5h prior to testing.

Experimental setup for air-puff stimulation

The rats remained in the experimental laboratory following LPS injection and compound (drug) administration. At the time of testing all rats were removed and placed outside the laboratory. One rat at a time was brought into the testing laboratory and placed in a clear box (9 × 9 × 18 cm) which was then placed in a sound-attenuating ventilated cubicle measuring 62(w) × 35(d) × 46(h) cm (BRS/LVE, Div. Tech-Serv Inc). The delivery of air-puffs, through an air output nozzle of 0.32 cm, is controlled by a system (AirStim, San Diego Instruments) capable of delivering puffs of air of fixed duration (0.2 s) and fixed intensity with a frequency of 1 puff per 10s. A maximum of 10 puffs were administered, or until vocalisation started, whichever came first. The first air puff marked the start of recording.

Experimental setup for and ultrasound recording

The vocalisations were recorded for 10 minutes using microphones (G.R.A.S. sound and vibrations, Vedbaek, Denmark) placed inside each cubicle and controlled by LMS (LMS CADA-X 3.5B, Data Acquisition Monitor, Troy, Michigan) software. The frequencies between 0 and 32000Hz were recorded, saved and analysed by the

same software (LMS CADA-X 3.5B, Time Data Processing Monitor and UPA (User Programming and Analysis)).

Compounds (Drugs)

- 5 All compounds (drugs) were pH-adjusted between 6.5 and 7.5 and administered at a volume of 4 ml/kg. Following compound (drug) administration, animals were returned to their original cages until time of testing.

Analysis

- 10 The recording was run through a series of statistical and Fourier analyses to filter (between 20-24kHz) and to calculate the parameters of interest. The data are expressed as the mean \pm SEM. Statistical significance was assessed using T-test for comparison between naive and LPS-treated rats, and one way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (post-hoc) for drug effectiveness. A difference
15 between groups was considered significant with a minimum p value of ≤ 0.05 . Experiments were repeated a minimum of two times.

EXAMPLES

- The invention will further be described in more detail by the following
20 Examples which describe methods whereby compounds of the present invention may be prepared, purified, analyzed and biologically tested, and which are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

INTERMEDIATE 1: 4-Iodo-N,N-diethylbenzamide

- 25 To a mixture of 4-iodo-benzoyl chloride (75 g) in 500 mL CH_2Cl_2 was added a mixture of Et_3N (50 mL) and Et_2NH (100 mL) at 0 °C. After the addition, the resulting reaction mixture was warmed up to room temperature in 1 hr and was then washed with saturated ammonium chloride. The organic extract was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. Residue was recrystallized from hot hexanes to give 80 g
30 of INTERMEDIATE 1.

INTERMEDIATE 2: 4-[hydroxy(3-nitrophenyl)methyl]-N,N-diethylbenzamide

N,N-Diethyl-4-iodobenzamide (5.0 g, 16 mmol) was dissolved in THF (150 mL) and cooled to -78 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. *n*-BuLi (15 mL, 1.07 M solution in hexane, 16 mmol) was added dropwise during 10 min at -65 to -78 °C. The solution was then cannulated into 3-nitrobenzaldehyde (2.4 g, 16 mmol) in toluene/THF (approx. 1:1, 100 mL) at -78 °C. NH₄Cl (aq.) was added after 30 min. After concentration *in vacuo*, extraction with EtOAc / water, drying (MgSO₄) and evaporation of the organic phase, the residue was purified by chromatography on silica (0 – 75% EtOAc/heptane) to give INTERMEDIATE 2 (2.6 g, 50%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.0-1.3 (m, 6H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m, 4H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 4H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.70 (d, J=8 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (m, 1H), 8.28 (m, 1H).

INTERMEDIATE 3: *N,N*-diethyl-4-[(3-nitrophenyl)(1-piperazinyl)methyl]benzamide

To a solution of alcohol INTERMEDIATE 2 (10.01g, 30.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (200 mL) was added thionyl bromide (2.58 mL, 33.6 mmol). After one hour at room temperature the reaction was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (100 mL) and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3 x 100 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated.

The crude benzyl bromide was dissolved in acetonitrile (350 mL) and piperazine (10.5g, 122 mmol) was added. After heating the reaction for one hour at 65 °C the reaction was washed with saturated ammonium chloride/ethyl acetate and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated to give racemic INTERMEDIATE 3.

INTERMEDIATE 4a and 4b: Enantiomerically Pure *N,N*-diethyl-4-[(3-nitrophenyl)(1-piperazinyl)methyl]benzamide

Racemic INTERMEDIATE 3 is resolved to give enantiomerically pure INTERMEDIATE 4a and 4b as follows:

The INTERMEDIATE 3 was dissolved in ethanol (150 mL) and di-*p*-toluoyl-D-tartaric acid (11.79 g, 1 equivalent) was added. The product precipitated out over a

12 hour period. The solid was collected by filtration and was redissolved in refluxing ethanol until all of the solid dissolved (approximately 1200 mL ethanol). Upon cooling the solid was collected by filtration and the recrystallation repeated a second time. The solid was collected by filtration and was treated with aqueous sodium hydroxide (2 M) and was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extract was then dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated to give 1.986 g of enantiomerically pure INTERMEDIATE 4b. This INTERMEDIATE 4b has a negative optical rotation ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.11 (br s, 3H), 1.25 (br s, 3H), 2.37 (br s, 4H), 2.91 (t, $J = 5$ Hz, 4H), 3.23 (br s, 2H), 3.52 (br s, 2H), 4.38 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.47 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.79 (m, 1H), 8.06-8.09 (m, 1H), 8.30-8.32 (m, 1H).

The (+) enantiomer INTERMEDIATE 4a may be obtained by performing the above resolution procedure with di-*p*-toluoyl-L-tartaric acid.

Chiral purity was determined by HPLC using the following conditions:

Chiralpack AD column (Daicel Chemical Industries);

Flow rate 1 ml/minute;

Run time 30 minutes at 25 °C;

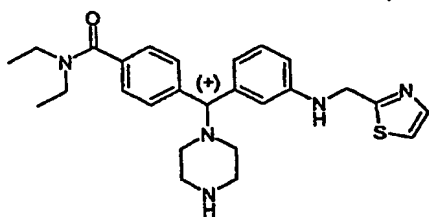
Isocratic 15% ethanol 85% hexanes.

INTERMEDIATE 5a or 5b: tert-Butyl 4-((3-aminophenyl){4-[(diethylamino)carbonyl]phenyl}methyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate

To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 4a or 4b (300 mg) in dioxane (40 ml) was added di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (247 mg; 1.5 eq). Sodium carbonate (119 mg; 1.5 eq) was dissolved in water (15 ml) and then added in the dioxane solution. After 12 hours the solution was concentrated and saturated sodium bicarbonate was then added. The aqueous solution was extracted with three portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a white foam. Without further purification, the foam was then dissolved in a mixture of ethanol, tetrahydrofuran, water and saturated ammonium chloride (15 ml; ratios 4:2:1:1 v/v). Iron granules (422mg; 10 eq) were added and the solution was heated at 90 °C for 1.5 hour. The resulting mixture was cooled, filtered through celite and concentrated. Saturated sodium bicarbonate was added and the aqueous solution was extracted with three portions of

dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a white foam INTERMEDIATE 5a or 5b, respectively. The product can be use without any further purification. (92-99 % yield),
¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.06-1.16 (m, 3H), 1.17-1.26 (m, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 2.28-2.39 (m, 4H), 3.20-3.31 (br s, 2H), 3.37-3.44 (br s, 2H), 3.48-3.58 (br s, 2H), 3.60-3.70 (br s, 2H), 4.12 (s, 1H), 6.51-6.55 (m, 1H), 6.72 (t, J = 2.13Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.17 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.46Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.82Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.82Hz, 2H).

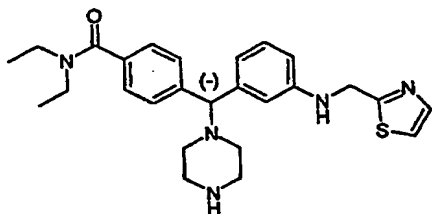
10 **COMPOUND 1: N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl{3-[(1,3-thiazol-2-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl}methyl)benzamide**



- 15 To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5a (477 mg; (+) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (15 ml) was added 2-thiazole carboxaldehyde (179 μ L; 2 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (432 mg; 2 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 24 hours the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The
20 aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (15 ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (1.5 ml) was added. The reaction was allowed to stir overnight. The solution was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The
25 aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting 5% methanol, 1% ammonium hydroxide in dichloromethane rising to 15% methanol, 1.5% ammonium hydroxide in

dichloromethane. The product obtained was further purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 5% to 55% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 1 (162mg, 20% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) 1.07 (br s, 1H), 1.2 (br s, 1H), 2.55 (br s, 4H), 3.09-3.31 (m, 6H), 3.49 (br s, 2H), 4.26 (s, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 6.5 (d, J = 8.51Hz, 1H), 6.69 (s, 2H), 7.01 (t, J = 7.57 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.73 (s, 1H). Found: C, 53.09; H, 5.52; N, 10.07. C₂₆H₃₃N₅OS x 1.6CF₃CO₂H x 0.80H₂O has C, 53.10 H, 5.52; N, 10.60 %.

COMPOUND 2: N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl{3-[(1,3-thiazol-2-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl)methyl)benzamide

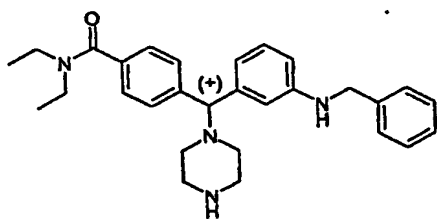


15

To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (167 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml) was added 2-thiazole carboxaldehyde (62 μ L; 2 eq) and sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (152 mg; 2 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added. After 18 hour the solution was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 5% to 50% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1%

trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 2 (90 mg, 31% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) 1.07 (br s, 1H), 1.2 (br s, 1H), 2.55 (br s, 4H), 3.09-3.31 (m, 6H), 3.49 (br s, 2H), 4.26 (s, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 6.5 (d, J = 8.51Hz, 1H), 6.69 (s, 2H), 7.01 (t, J = 7.57 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.73 (s, 1H). Found: C, 48.90; H, 5.12 N, 9.13. C₂₆H₃₃N₅OS x 2.4CF₃CO₂H x 1.1H₂O has C, 48.86 H, 5.01; N, 9.25%. [α]_D = -23.68 deg [c 0.625, MeOH].

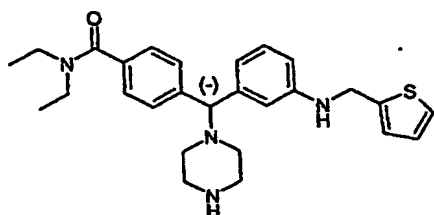
10 **COMPOUND 3: 4-[[3-(benzylamino)phenyl](piperazin-1-yl)methyl]-N,N-diethylbenzamide**



15 To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5a (176 mg; (+) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml) was added benzaldehyde (77 μL; 2eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (159 mg; 2 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added. After 18 hour the solution was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 5% to 50% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 3

(127mg, 42% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.07 (m, 3H), 1.20 (m, 3H), 2.53 (br s, 4H), 3.13 (q, $J = 5.1\text{Hz}$, 4H), 3.20-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.51 (m, 2H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 4.38, (s, 2H), 6.73-6.78 (m, 1H), 6.85-6.93 (m, 2H), 7.14 (t, $J = 7.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.23-7.33 (m, 7H), 7.43 (d, $J = 8.0\text{Hz}$, 2H). Found: C, 53.88; H, 5.25; N, 7.40. $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_4\text{O} \times 2.6\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} \times 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has C, 53.90; H, 5.24; N, 7.35 %. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = +25.74$ deg [c 0.672, MeOH].

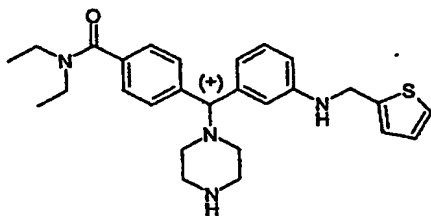
10 **COMPOUND 4:** N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl{3-[(thien-2-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl)methyl)benzamide



To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (158 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml) was added 2-thiophene carboxaldehyde (63 μL ; 2 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (144 mg; 2 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added. After 18 hour the solution was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 5% to 50% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 4 (62mg, 12% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz CD_3OD)

1.07 (m, 3H), 1.20 (m, 3H), 2.51-2.61(m, 4H), 3.13-3.18(m, 4H), 3.19-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.52 (m, 2H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 6.62 (ddd, J = 8.14, 2.26, 0.94Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 7.59Hz, 1H), 6.82 (t, J = 2.16hz, 1H), 6.92(dd, J = 5.03, 3.45Hz, 1H), 6.95-6.98 (M, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.91Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, J = 5.03, 1.15Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.34Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.20Hz, 2H). Found: C, 53.07; H, 5.26; N, 8.22. $C_{27}H_{34}N_4OS \times 2.0CF_3CO_2H \times 0.6H_2O$ has C, 53.08; H, 5.35 N, 7.39 %. $[\alpha]_D = -27.71$ deg [c0.635, MeOH].

10 **COMPOUND 5: N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl{3-[(thien-2-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl}methyl)benzamide**

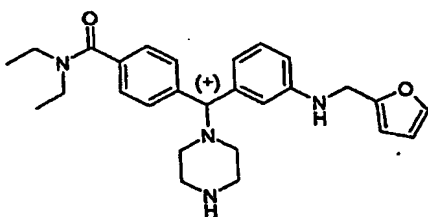


To a solution optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5a (150 mg; (+) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml) was added 2-thiophen carboxaldehyde (33 μ L; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (74 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography with a gradient from 5% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 5 (118 mg, 46% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; 1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.07 (m, 3H), 1.20 (m, 3H), 2.51-2.61(m, 4H), 3.13-3.18(m, 4H), 3.19-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.52 (m, 2H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 6.62 (ddd, J = 8.14, 2.26, 0.94Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J =

7.59Hz, 1H), 6.82 (t, $J = 2.16\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.92 (dd, $J = 5.03, 3.45\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.95-6.98 (M, 1H), 7.06 (t, $J = 7.91\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.23 (dd, $J = 5.03, 1.15\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.34\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.20\text{Hz}$, 2H). Found: C, 48.42; H, 4.70; N, 6.91. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \times 3.0\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} \times 0.8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has C, 48.39; H, 4.75; N, 6.84 %. $[\alpha]_D = +21.30^\circ$ [c 0.784, MeOH].

5 MeOH].

COMPOUND 6: *N,N*-diethyl-4-[(3-[(2-furylmethyl)amino]phenyl)(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]benzamide



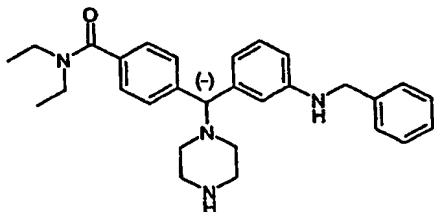
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To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5a (150 mg; (+) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml) was added 2-furaldehyde (29 μL ; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (74 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 5% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 6 (82 mg, 33% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.09 (t, $J = 6.80\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.21 (t, $J = 6.7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.58-2.65 (m, 4H), 3.19-3.26 (m, 6H), 3.51 (q, $J = 7.50\text{Hz}$, 2H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 6.23 (d, $J = 2.93\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.31-6.34 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.79 (m, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 7.42\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.17 (t, $J = 7.60\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.20\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.20\text{Hz}$, 2H). Found: C, 51.70; H, 5.20; N, 7.53. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \times 2.5\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

0.6H₂O x 0.1 CH₃OH has C, 51.71; H, 5.15; N, 7.51 %. [α]_D = +14.72deg [c 0.679, MeOH].

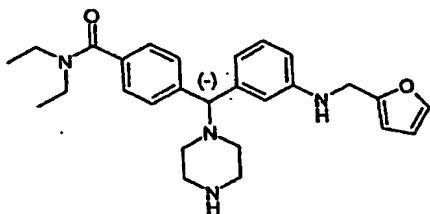
COMPOUND 7: 4-[[3-(benzylamino)phenyl](piperazin-1-yl)methyl]-N,N-

5 diethylbenzamide



- To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (90 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5 ml) was added benzaldehyde (21 μ L; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (45 mg; 1.1eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 10% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 7 (48 mg, 31% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CD₃OD) 1.07 (m, 3H), 1.20 (m, 3H), 2.53 (br s, 4H), 3.13 (q, J = 5.1Hz, 4H), 3.20-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.51 (m, 2H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 4.38, (s, 2H), 6.73-6.78 (m, 1H), 6.85-6.93 (m, 2H), 7.14 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.33 (m, 7H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.0Hz, 2H). Found: C, 58.49; H, 5.69; N, 8.58. C₂₉H₃₆N₄O x 1.8CF₃CO₂H x 0.4H₂O has C, 58.52; H, 5.82; N, 8.37 %. [α]_D = -32.24deg [c 0.943, MeOH].

COMPOUND 8: N,N-diethyl-4-[(3-[(2-furylmethyl)amino]phenyl)(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]benzamide

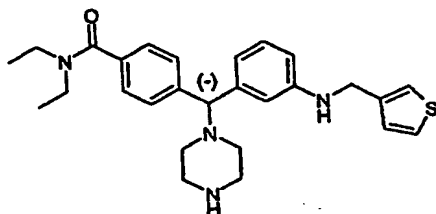


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To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (90 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5 ml) was added 2-furaldehyde (18 μ L; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (45 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 10% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 8 (35 mg, 31% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.09 (t, $J = 6.80\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.21 (t, $J = 6.7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.58-2.65 (m, 4H), 3.19-3.26 (m, 6H), 3.51 (q, $J = 7.50\text{Hz}$, 2H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 6.23 (d, $J = 2.93\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.31-6.34 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.79 (m, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 7.42\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.17 (t, $J = 7.60\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.20\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.20\text{Hz}$, 2H). Found: C, 48.96; H, 4.90; N, 7.02. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \times 3.0\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} \times 1.1\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has C, 49.03; H, 4.89; N, 6.93 %. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -12.55\text{deg}$ [c 10.02, MeOH].

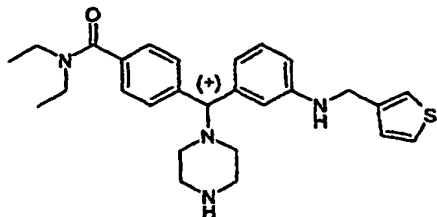
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COMPOUND 9: N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl{3-[(thien-3-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl)methyl}benzamide



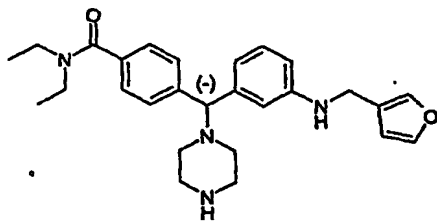
To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (90 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5ml) was added 3-thiophene carboxaldehyde (19 μ L; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (45 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 10% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 9 (44 mg, 28% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.09 (t, $J = 6.68\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.22 (t, $J = 6.68\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.53-2.61 (m, 4H), 3.17-3.27 (m, 6H), 3.47-3.55 (m, 2H), 4.38 (s, 1H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 6.83-6.89 (m, 1H), 6.98-7.08 (m, 3H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.68\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.22-7.27 (m, 1h), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.35\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.37 (dd, $J = 4.67, 3.24\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.01\text{Hz}$, 2H). Found: C, 51.83; H, 5.14; N, 7.78. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{OS} \times 2.\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} \times 0.8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has C, 51.81; H, 5.23; N, 7.70 %. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -20.06\text{deg}$ [c 0.708, MeOH].

COMPOUND 10: N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl{3-[(thien-3-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl}methyl)benzamide



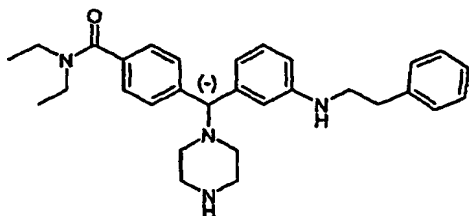
To a solution of optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5a (168 mg; (+) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5 ml) was added 3-thiophen carboxaldehyde (34 μ L; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (82 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography eluting 10% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 10 (69 mg, 24% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.09 (t, J = 6.68Hz, 3H), 1.22 (t, J = 6.68Hz, 3H), 2.53-2.61 (m, 4H), 3.17-3.27 (m, 6H), 3.47-3.55 (m, 2H), 4.38 (s, 1H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 6.83-6.89 (m, 1H), 6.98-7.08 (m, 3H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.68Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.35Hz, 2H), 7.37 (dd, J = 4.67, 3.24Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.01Hz, 2H).

COMPOUND 11: N,N-diethyl-4-[(3-[(3-furylmethyl)amino]phenyl)(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]benzamide



To a solution optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (168 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5 ml) was added 3-furaldehyde (34 μ L; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (82 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 10% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 11 (34 mg, 11% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.09 (t, $J = 6.66\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.21 (t, $J = 6.60\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.55-2.66 (m, 4H), 3.15-3.27 (m, 6H), 3.47-3.55 (m, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 4.33 (s, 1H), 6.37-6.39 (m, 1H), 6.64-6.68 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.87 (m, 3H), 7.11 (t, $J = 7.65\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.65\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.38-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.51 (d, $J = 7.98\text{Hz}$, 2H).

COMPOUND 12: N,N-diethyl-4-[(3-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]phenyl)(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]benzamide



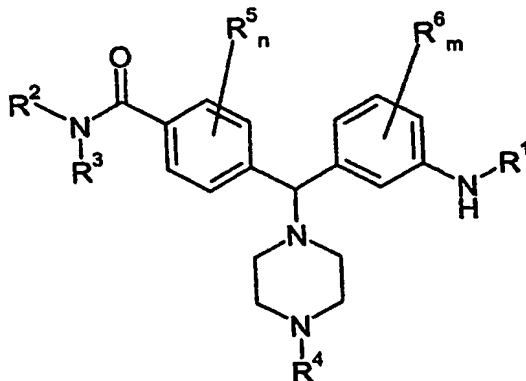
To a solution optically pure INTERMEDIATE 5b (70 mg; (-) isomer) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5ml) was added phenyl acetaldehyde (253 μ L/0.65 M in DCE; 1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (35 mg; 1.1 eq). The reaction was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen. After 18 hours, trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to the reaction and stirred for 4 hours until complete removal of the boc group. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous was extracted with two portions of dichloromethane and the

combined organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography, eluting 10% to 45% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as the trifluoroacetic acid salt and was lyophilized to give COMPOUND 12

- 5 (23 mg, 11% yield) as a colourless solid. Purity (HPLC): > 99%; Optical purity (Chiral HPLC): > 99%; ^1H NMR (400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.06 (t, $J = 7.27\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.21 (t, $J = 6.66\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.60-2.69 (m, 4H), 2.85 (t, $J = 7.27\text{Hz}$, 2H), 3.20-3.26 (m, 6H), 3.35 (t, $J = 6.96\text{Hz}$, 2H), 3.46-3.54 (m, 2H), 4.37 (s, 1H), 6.66-6.70 (m, 1H), 6.87-6.92 (m, 2H), 7.15 (t, $J = 7.88\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.17\text{Hz}$, 2H),
10 7.56 (d, $J = 8.17\text{Hz}$). Found: C, 58.72; H, 5.79; N, 8.25. $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_4\text{O} \times 1.9\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} \times 0.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has C, 58.76; H, 5.88; N, 8.11 %. $[\alpha]_D = -1\text{deg}$ [c 0.571, MeOH].

What is claimed is :

1. A compound of formula I, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

**I**

wherein

- R^1 is a C_{1-12} alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, substituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, substituted aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, $R^8-C(=O)-$, or $R^8-S(=O)_2-$, wherein R^8 is an optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

- R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, and substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl; and

R^5 and R^6 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, -R, -NO₂, -OR, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CF₃, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)OH, -NH₂, -SH, -NHR, -NR₂, -SR, -SO₃H, -SO₂R, -S(=O)R, -CN, -OH, -C(=O)OR, -C(=O)NR₂, -NRC(=O)R, and -NRC(=O)-OR, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl.

20

2. A compound according to claim 1,

wherein R^1 is R^9-CH_2- , wherein R^9 is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, N-oxido-pyridyl, benzyl, pyridylmethyl, thienylmethyl, furylmethyl, imidazolylmethyl, triazolylmethyl, pyrrolylmethyl, thiazolylmethyl and N-oxido-pyridylmethyl, optionally substituted

25

with one or more groups selected from C₁₋₆alkyl, halogenated C₁₋₆alkyl, -NO₂, -CF₃, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo;

R² and R³ are, independently, C₁₋₃alkyl or halogenated C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

5 n and m are 0.

3. A compound according to claim 1,

wherein R¹ is R⁹-CH₂-, wherein R⁹ is selected from benzyl, phenyl; pyridyl; thienyl; furyl; imidazolyl; pyrrolyl; and thiazolyl, optionally substituted with one or
10 more groups selected from C₁₋₆alkyl, halogenated C₁₋₆alkyl, -NO₂, -CF₃, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo;

R² and R³ are, independently, C₁₋₃alkyl or halogenated C₁₋₃alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

n and m are 0.

15

4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein

wherein R¹ is R⁹-CH₂-, wherein R⁹ is selected from benzyl, phenyl; pyridyl; thienyl; furyl; imidazolyl; pyrrolyl; and thiazolyl;

R² and R³ are, independently, ethyl;

20 R⁴ is hydrogen; and

n and m are 0.

5. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from:

25 N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl {3-[(1,3-thiazol-2-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl} methyl) benzamide;

4-[[3-(benzylamino)phenyl](piperazin-1-yl)methyl]-N,N-diethyl benzamide;

30 N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl {3-[(thien-2-ylmethyl)amino]phenyl} methyl) benzamide;

N,N-diethyl-4-[{3-[(2-furylmethyl)amino]phenyl}(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]
benzamide;

5 N,N-diethyl-4-(piperazin-1-yl {3-[(thien-3-yl-methyl)amino]phenyl} methyl)
benzamide;

N,N-diethyl-4-[{3-[(3-furylmethyl)amino]phenyl}(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]
benzamide;

10 N,N-diethyl-4-[{3-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]phenyl}(piperazin-1-yl)methyl]
benzamide; enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 1-5 for use as a medicament.

15 7. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-5 in the manufacture
of a medicament for the therapy of pain, or functional gastrointestinal disorders.

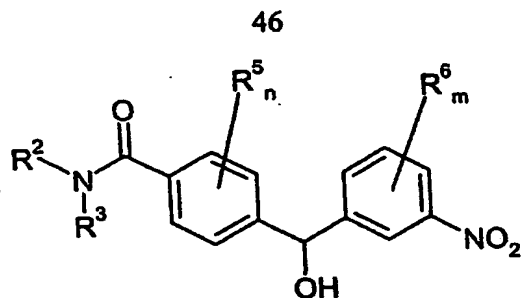
8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one
of claims 1-5 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20

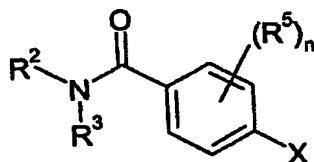
9. A method for the therapy of pain in a warm-blooded animal, comprising the
step of administering to said animal in need of such therapy a therapeutically effective
amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-5.

25 10. A method for the therapy of functional gastrointestinal disorders in a warm-
blooded animal, comprising the step of administering to said animal in need of such
therapy a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of
claims 1-5.

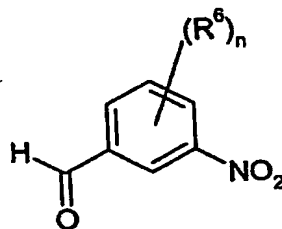
30 11. A process for preparing a compound of formula II, comprising of the steps of

II

a) reacting a compound of formula III:

III

with a compound of formula IV

IV

in the presence of a base having a pKa of more than 15

wherein

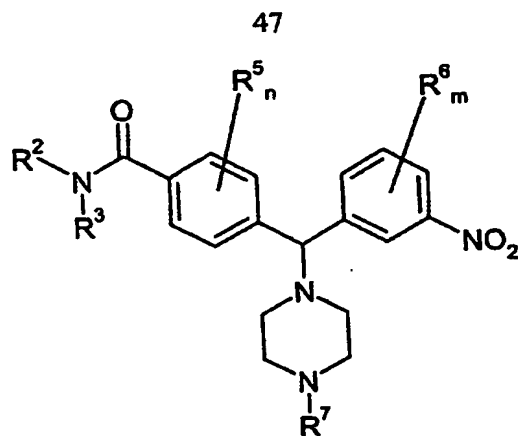
n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

X is a halogen;

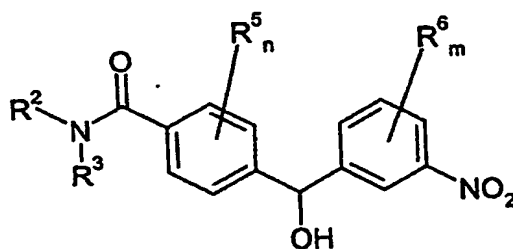
R² and R³ are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, substituted C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and substituted C₃₋₆cycloalkyl; and

R⁵ and R⁶ are, independently, selected from hydrogen, -R, -NO₂, -OR, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CF₃, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)OH, -NH₂, -SH, -NHR, -NR₂, -SR, -SO₃H, -SO₂R, -S(=O)R, -CN, -OH, -C(=O)OR, -C(=O)NR₂, -NRC(=O)R, and -NRC(=O)-OR, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C₁₋₆hydrocarbyl.

12. A process for preparing a compound of formula VI:

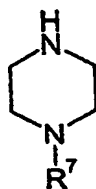
VI

comprising of the step of reacting a compound of formula II

II

5

with a compound of formula VII

VII

in the presence of SOX₂ to form the compound of formula VI,

10

wherein

R⁷ is H-, C₁₋₆alkyl-O-C(=O)-, C₁₋₁₂hydrocarbyl, or substituted

C₁₋₁₂hydrocarbyl;

n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

X is a halogen;

15

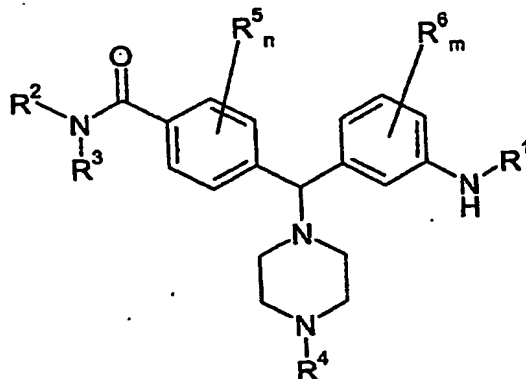
R² and R³ are, independently, selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, substituted C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, and substituted C₃₋₆cycloalkyl; and

48

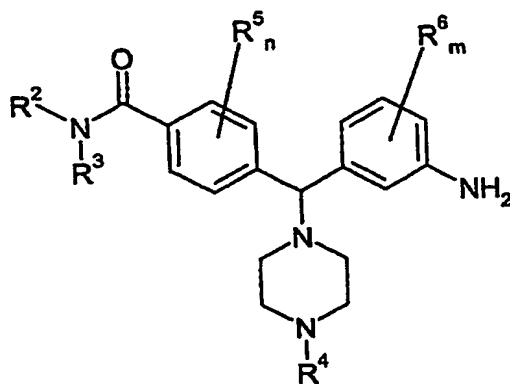
R^5 and R^6 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, $-R$, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{OR}$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{F}$, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OH}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{NHR}$, $-\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{SR}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}$, $-\text{S}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OR}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{NRC}(=\text{O})\text{R}$, and $-\text{NRC}(=\text{O})-\text{OR}$, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or C_{1-6} hydrocarbyl.

5

13. A process for preparing a compound of formula I,

I

comprising of the step of reacting a compound of formula VIII,

VIII

10

with R^9-CHO in the presence of a reducing agent to form the compound of formula I:
wherein

R^1 is R^9-CH_2- , wherein R^9 is a C_{1-12} alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, substituted C_{1-12} alkyl, substituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, substituted aryl- C_{1-6} alkyl, or substituted heteroaryl- C_{1-6} alkyl;

15

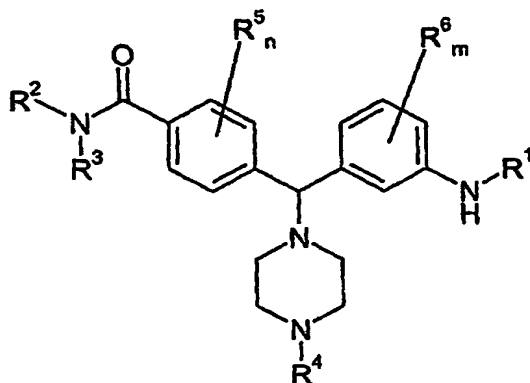
n is 0, 1 or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2;

R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, $C_{1-6}alkyl-O-C(=O)-$, $C_{1-6}alkyl$, substituted $C_{1-6}alkyl$, $C_{3-6}cycloalkyl$, and substituted $C_{3-6}cycloalkyl$; and

- 5 R^5 and R^6 are, independently, selected from hydrogen, $-R$, $-NO_2$, $-OR$, $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$, $-F$, $-CF_3$, $-C(=O)R$, $-C(=O)OH$, $-NH_2$, $-SH$, $-NHR$, $-NR_2$, $-SR$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2R$, $-S(=O)R$, $-CN$, $-OH$, $-C(=O)OR$, $-C(=O)NR_2$, $-NRC(=O)R$, and $-NRC(=O)-OR$, wherein R is, independently, a hydrogen or $C_{1-6}hydrocarbyl$.

ABSTRACT

Compounds of general formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , m and n are as defined in the specification, as well as


- 5 salts, enantiomers thereof and pharmaceutical compositions including the compounds are prepared. They are useful in therapy, in particular in the management of pain.

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